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Saturday, November 16, 1912.

It looks as though the cause of political righteousness requires the stealing of the electoral vote of California for the Colonel.

The Carnegie Foundation is sending Hamilton Wright Mable to Japan to lecture. There they go again; somebody always wanting to stir up trouble.

The political dynamites of the recent campaign are taking their defeat extremely hard. They were so confident of electing the Colonel that they are weeping and wailing outrageously at their disappointment, and refuse to be comforted.

The discussions and explanations had before the election, of what would be the procedure if the election of President were thrown in to the House were very earnest, very thorough, and very learned; but how ridiculous they all seem now!

The canvass of the returns of the recent election is a slow and weary business. Besides the natural difficulties, there are the blunders of election officials, and altogether the canvassing board is having more than its just share of vexations.

Great Britain, France, and Russia—the "Triple Entente"—will extend protection to Americans in Turkey "when chaos comes." Which is well, but Uncle Sam is taking no chances; he has ordered two war ships to proceed to Smyrna to see about it on our own account.

The Ogden Standard has been paying considerable attention to The Tribune's position on Roosevelt and other matters, and doesn't see how we reach the conclusions that we do. We would recommend the Standard to sit down and think things over a bit and it would see, only we note that it seems to have no "thinker."

Arizona confirmed at the recent election her preference for the recall, judicial included, amending her constitution accordingly. There was no reason to expect anything else, so that the enforced elimination of the recall in order to get Statehood had served to make the majority in favor of the recall greater than ever before; the usual thing.

The "swat the fly" campaign of this year in Utah has proved beneficial in keeping down typhoid and other forms of disease among the inhabitants; and the recommendation of Dr. Beatty and the health board is that the crusade be kept up. It is a good recommendation, and all the people should, for the protection of themselves, join heartily and effectively in it.

San Francisco Chronicle: "The judgment of \$37,000 awarded to Alfred George Temple, curator of the Guildhall art gallery, against Sir George Donaldson, the London collector and art dealer, as the balance due on a commission for helping to sell pictures to former Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, shows that a fair profit may be made in selling pictures to wealthy Americans who do not know the value of them."

That's a fine little bit of political work that is being fixed up in Idaho, whereby Governor Hawley is to resign and be appointed U. S. Senator by his Republican successor, Lieutenant Governor Sweetzer. But what if, after getting the power to appoint in his hands, the new Governor should conclude that the vacancy ought to be filled by a Republican, since the death of a Republican Senator is what caused the vacancy?

The Boise Capital News hastens to take it back on its charges against the Oregon Short Line being the "sinister influence" in Idaho politics, protesting that it now believes the employees of that road to be above suspicion politically; and then it asks why not include the sugar factory at Nampa as equally guilty with the sugar interests of the southeast counties. The answer is evident; there is no sugar factory in operation at Nampa, and the trust is to remove the machinery. But if there was nothing to be gained and sugar trust charges, the Boise Capital News make them?

And if it finds itself in a false position, why blame us?

THE AUTOMOBILE ROUTE.

It is not surprising that Mr. A. L. Westgard, who is the American Automobile Association's chief pathfinder, decided not to wait the result of the pulling and hauling in Utah with respect to the fixing of the transcontinental automobile route through this State. Mr. Westgard came here from Denver, piloting the way through the mountains direct to this city. So far his selection of the route had been uncontested, but when he got here there was an immediate division of sentiment as to whether the road should continue west from here or swing north to Ogden and go across the Promontory substantially on the line of the old Central Pacific railroad.

Mr. Westgard made investigation for himself, and concluded that the best and most attractive route lies directly west from Salt Lake City, across the "desert," across the salt beds, and thence direct westward through Nevada. But the automobile interests in Ogden were insistent that Ogden should be included on the transcontinental route. To effect this, however, would add a considerable distance to the automobile trail, while adding specific and desirable attractions to the route.

We presume that Mr. Westgard will report in favor of his route, and as he is the accredited pathfinder of the American Automobile Association, it is likely that his recommendation will be approved. While believing this to be true, The Tribune does not wish in any way to detract from the advantages of the northern route; on the contrary, we are well aware of those advantages, and consider them as extremely desirable in a transcontinental route, particularly that part of them lying within Utah east of the Promontory. Accordingly, we make a suggestion, which seems to us practical, and that ought to be accepted by the American Automobile Association. That is, that the transcontinental automobile trail be laid out as Mr. Westgard has proposed from Denver to this city, then that the trail branch here, one trail going directly west as Mr. Westgard proposes, and one going north through Ogden, Pocatello, and the Snake river country, thence onward to Portland and from thence north to Seattle. This would be a welcome digression to very many automobile tourists, who would prefer at certain seasons of the year especially, the northern route, while the central trail could continue along the most direct route from this city onward to the Coast, and be preferred at certain seasons. We are satisfied that there would be sufficient public spirit and support for this northern branch of the transcontinental route, and accordingly we make this proposal, in the interest of the satisfaction and contentment of all concerned.

AMENDING PRESIDENT MONROE.

The Monroe doctrine is caviled at more or less by publicists in various of the Latin-American nations. There seems to be prevalent in most of those nations an idea that the Monroe doctrine is an interference with their sovereignty, and in a way it is; but that interference is to their help and not to their harm. It is difficult, however, to persuade some of them that they ought not to be allowed to go into servitude to European powers if they want to. It is hard to make them understand that an encroachment by European powers on any American nation is an affront to the United States, and an intrusion upon all the weaker sovereignties of this hemisphere.

A recent outgiving from our State Department has roused renewed protest in regard to the claims of this country to a sort of protectorate over the weaker nations. That protectorate was clearly implied in the recent executive outgiving, and in the Lodge resolution adopted by the Senate; and correspondingly the nations which have heretofore felt touchy about the Monroe doctrine are more touchy over these new expansions of it, or rather over these new declarations, based upon the same principle that the Monroe doctrine is based upon.

It is not surprising, therefore, to see that Dr. Lima of the Brazilian legation in Washington proposes an amendment which will do away, in some degree at least, with the assumed offensiveness of the assertion of the Monroe doctrine as a sort of protectorate over the Latin-American states. His proposition is explained to be "communal opposition of the nations of the western hemisphere against encroachment on the principles laid down by President Monroe." That is, he would have a sort of American confederation which would be based upon the Monroe doctrine to resist European encroachment, and for that alone. He explains that while the United States at the time of the formulation of the Monroe doctrine was the great bulwark of defense against Spanish aggression, the weak Latin states being practically defenseless, that condition no longer exists. The progressive states of South America, as he explains, are no longer feeble colonies. Buenos Ayres "is disputing with Paris the title of being the most populous city of Latin nationality in the world," and Dr. Lima says that Brazil has more inhabitants than the United States had when the Monroe doctrine was promulgated.

It is argued that in view of this change in the comparative ability of the Latin nations to take care of themselves, it is natural enough that anything that could be construed to be even a suggestion of a protectorate over those nations by the United States, should irritate them, as they feel en-

tirely able to transact their own business in their own way.

It should be remembered, however, by all concerned, and is, undoubtedly, remembered fairly and well by the Latin-American statesmen, that the Monroe doctrine, as promulgated, had not the least trace of offensiveness toward any other American nation, had no shade of arrogance, and was, undoubtedly, one of the purest altruistic propositions that ever emanated from a great nation. There has never been any real complaint made by any of the Latin-American nations against the Monroe doctrine in its original phrasing and intent; but these recent declarations, which, in effect, do suggest protectorates and meddling with the affairs of those nations, present such changes that it is no wonder that offense is taken, and that a clearer definition of what the United States means by these fresh declarations is required.

MORE ROOSEVELT BOOSTERS.

Senator Dixon, who was manager for Roosevelt in the recent campaign, is quoted as saying: "I think we have elected more Congressmen in the present House than have the Republicans." Of course he meant the next House; but that is ridiculous; yet is merely of a piece with the bombast that constantly came from Dixon from the first of Roosevelt's "shying his castor into the ring" then before and at the National Republican convention in Chicago, next continued through the summer and exemplified especially by Dixon in his predictions of the certainty of Roosevelt's election as President.

Dixon is quoted as having a good deal to say about the principles of the Progressive party. There are, no doubt, Progressive principles, but they did not come to the front during the recent campaign. From first to last, that campaign was simply a shout and yell of Roosevelt boosters. The Roosevelt men not only refused to hear about anybody except Roosevelt for their nominee, but they cared nothing about any declaration of principles or whether the platform they adopted was one of practical possibility or not. It dealt in generalities, the gist of all being "let the people rule," but how the people are to rule in any different manner from the way they have been ruling in the past, the platform wholly failed to state. It was as though a lot of zealots should get together and declare that there ought not to be any more disease among human beings, with no possibility of pointing out how disease is to be prevented.

The fact is that all the Progressive party wanted this year was Roosevelt. With him there was enthusiasm, shouting, and turmoil. They apparently had no foundation and cared for no foundation upon which to build a permanent party; and, of course, there is nothing permanent about it. It was merely a campaign yell, that was all.

Another thing that distinguished the movement was the "previousness" of its assumptions. Thus, although there was a National Republican committee duly authorized to do everything necessary towards preparing for opening the National Republican convention, the terms of its members not having expired, the Roosevelt men undertook to change the committee by claiming that newly elected chairmen should immediately take their places in the committee, without waiting as heretofore until the terms of the old committee-men should expire. Again, when there was talk recently about the calling of the Illinois Legislature in special session, the newly elected Progressive members prepared to claim their seats without waiting for their term of office to begin. Of course, under the law, if Governor Deneen had called a special session of the Legislature, that special session would have been made up of the old members; but that was not the way the Roosevelt members figured. Their numbers were not sufficient to do more than hold the balance of power as between the Republican members and the Democratic members, but they wanted to get right in and hold that balance of power in the special session, even though the terms of the old members had not expired. But Governor Deneen concluded not to call the special session. It is interesting to note that former Senator A. J. Hopkins, whose action in the Smoot case was in effect as special counsel for Smoot, while pretending to be a judge in the Smoot case, was prepared to present his claim to be elected U. S. Senator again from Illinois. Hopkins claimed to have been the primary choice of the Republicans in 1909 for the Senatorship; but, of course, that could not be urged beyond the term of the Senators elected for the four-year term, whose office will expire with the present year; and so Hopkins has no further claim now upon the Illinois Republicans; his claim was always a minority claim; and it is practically certain that he could not be elected Senator from Illinois now any more than he could be elected when he was candidate before and Lorimer beat him.

The vote of Illinois this year is quite interesting. Indications are that the combined Republican vote of that State is a little in excess this year of what it was four years ago, while the Democratic vote is much less. The figures are not complete, but they indicate a popular vote for Wilson of about 400,000, for Roosevelt 389,000, for Taft 250,000. In 1908 Taft had in round numbers 630,000 votes, Bryan 450,000. The Taft and Roosevelt vote this year, combined, is practically the same as Taft's vote four years ago, while Wilson's vote falls below Bryan's by about 50,000; and yet, by reason of the Republican split, Wilson gets the electoral vote of the State. The loss in the Democratic vote seems to have gone chiefly to Debs, the Socialist candidate.

The indications are that all over the

country, unless, perhaps, in the Southern States, there will be shown a small or Democratic vote than was cast four years ago, and the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote will have a greater preponderance in the aggregate vote than the Taft vote had in the aggregate vote of 1908, considered with respect to the three leading divisions of that vote.

THE RED CROSS APPEAL.

On Wednesday last The Tribune commended to the good people of this region the inauguration of helpful work in the cause of humanity, of Christendom, and of enlightenment, to alleviate some of the suffering at the scenes of the Balkan war. Hospitals are filled with wounded that need medicines and food. Cholera is ravaging the country, communities are broken up, dispersed, the people tortured and maimed and their property destroyed by savage, cowardly Turks in their retreat from the battles where their Christian foes had routed them; these cowardly, savage fugitives made the scenes of devastation a distress. There is grievous suffering, ravages of disease, and awful desolation.

To alleviate the needs of those sufferers from the waste of war and from disease, the American Red Cross Society has made an appeal for aid for them. The humanitarian people all over the United States will not need much urging to respond to this Red Cross appeal; for it is an appeal in behalf of afflicted men, women and children, for enlightenment against barbarism, for Christian advancement against Mohammedan darkness and reaction. As is explained, the Red Cross "cannot send physicians or nurses; its only effective method of aiding is by contributing financially to the European societies which are in a position to take the field. No other organization is as able to serve or to guarantee the wise expenditure of moneys entrusted to it. There are certain aspects which make this war one of the most destructive of modern times; racial feeling and long-smouldering national antipathies render it certain that there will be excesses unusual in modern warfare. The American response, therefore, should at least be as prompt and generous as in the past. Contributions may be sent to the treasurer of the Red Cross, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, United Charities building, Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, New York City."

If the local Red Cross Society here intends to co-operate with the general Red Cross Society of America, it has a good opportunity now to issue its appeal and take charge of the humanitarian work, for this place and surrounding region. If the local society does not wish to take hold of the matter, then Utahns who feel the stir of humanitarian benevolence for this cause in their hearts, can remit to Mr. Schiff at the address given above.

DRYDEN'S WORK IN OREGON.

It will be remembered that Professor James Dryden was for a number of years the poultry man of the Agricultural College in Utah. His work was both theoretical and practical, especially practical. His exhibits of the progress and profit of poultry raising in Utah were first class. His poultry bulletins were noted throughout the United States, and he made showings occasionally through The Tribune that were well calculated to stir poultry raisers up to great things.

When President Kerr, formerly of the Utah Agricultural College and now President of the Agricultural College of Oregon at Corvallis, got fairly to work in Oregon, he sent for Professor Dryden, who, at that time, was doing poultry work for a big concern in Buffalo, New York. Dryden responded to the call, and is now doing his excellent work in poultry culture for the benefit of the farmers in Oregon. We find the following note of his progressive work in a recent number of the Oregonian:

"The Agricultural College has begun to teach poultry culture by moving pictures. We learn this from the Oregon Countryman, which has many instructive things to say about farm and college. Moving picture outfits have become comparatively cheap and there is no reason except academic inertia for not using them in the public schools. By their aid such subjects as geography and history can be taught better than in any other way."

Moving picture exhibits are getting to be the great thing in large numbers of studies and occupations, and Professor Dryden can be depended upon always to keep a little ahead of the procession. So far as poultry work is concerned, the exhibit of it by moving picture is probably the first example of that kind of teaching shown anywhere in the world.

FINANCIALLY A NATION.

We referred recently to the tremendous figures of the budget of Greater New York, this amounting for the coming year to almost \$200,000,000; and we pointed out that but few nations upon the earth have as large yearly revenue as that one city.

A further statement comes from New York of the indebtedness of that municipality, the figures being \$1,037,000,000, this being, in fact, more than the public debt of the United States. Few nations have a greater debt than has this City of New York, and fewer yet are able to bear their debt with the same ease and lightness of burden.

Greater New York is practically a nation within itself, a vast aggregation of chaotic, swarming humanity, and of wealth almost untold.

The Coast is demanding an aviation plant as an adjunct to the Presidio, since aviation is now a recognized part of military science and the Government has an aviation plant at College Park, Maryland. The demand seems a reasonable one, that ought to be complied with.

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One lot beautiful silk dresses. Values up to \$35.00, for **\$9.95** One lot of Jesse Woolf hand-some afternoon, even-ing and street gowns at **1/2 Price**

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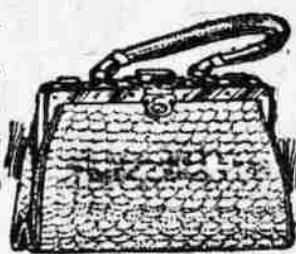
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